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## Business Notices.

“ALDERNEY BRAND” CONDENSED MILK.	
ARTIFICIAL TEETH—Continuous Gum, Platina-lined Porcelain Enamelled (best color), \$50 per set; 100 sets for \$4,000. 602 and 504 State, southwest corner Sixth St. DE MOERES.	
BEWARE OF SLIGHT IRRITATION IN THE THROAT—Bromine's Celebrated Cough Syrup affords immediate relief. Keep a box of them in your house.	
TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.	
Postage free in the United States.	
1 Year. 6 Months. 3 Months.	
DAILY, with Sunday. \$8 50 \$4 25 \$2 15	
DAILY, without Sunday. 7 00 3 50 1 75	
SUNDAY TRIBUNE. 1 50	
Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter. By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note, “For the New-York Tribune.”	
BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.	
Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York City:	
Main Office, 128 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.	
No. 305 West Twenty-third St., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.	
No. 50 Third Ave., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.	
No. 1,007 Third Ave., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.	
No. 208 East Broadway, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.	
Union Square, No. 92 East Fourth St., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.	
IN OTHER CITIES.	
WASHINGTON—1,227 East 1st. LONDON—26 Bedford St., Strand.	

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The jury in the trial of Joseph P. O'Connell in Dublin disagreed yesterday. There was fighting between troops and insurgents in Serbia. American Bishop in Rome discussed the relations between Church and State. The Great Shropshire Handicap was won by Thebas.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Carlisle's friends claim to be in the majority in the contest for the Speakership. The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The firm of H. C. Tillinghast & Co., of Chicago, has failed. Three national academies of sciences met at New-Haven yesterday; and the American Public Health Association. The president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad denies that his company is seeking to control the New-York and New-England. General Sherman made a speech at St. Louis on Monday evening. There was a stormy scene in the Boston Common Council on Monday night. Another charge of bribery has been made in Dutchess County. Three barges were lost and eight men were drowned in Long Island Sound on Monday morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The work of Republican re-enrollment was begun yesterday. A meeting in honor of Luther at the Academy of Music was addressed by John Jay, Dr. Taylor and Dr. Phillips Brooks. Dr. J. Marion Sims died. Four witnesses were examined in the Fenwick case. The hearing in regard to the Jersey Central lease was continued. The official canvass was begun. The preparations for the celebration of Evacuation Day were advanced. The dead Newark burglar was identified. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 85.65 cents. Stocks opened dull and lower, and afterward fluctuated irregularly and closed unsettled.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate generally cloudy weather, with occasional light rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43°; lowest, 31°; average, 37½°.

In his Fast Day proclamation last spring, Governor Butler took particular pains to insult the clergymen of Massachusetts by advising them not to preach on politics, intimating that that was not their business. In his Thanksgiving proclamation just issued the Governor refrains from insult, but indulges in a long sermon on the duty of giving thanks. He winds up this remarkable document by quoting a verse from a hymn. If the clergy were given to repeat their might now turn upon the Governor, and justly advise him to let preaching alone.

The politicians at the City Hall are asserting with great confidence that it is all arranged by Tammany Hall and the County Democracy that Richard Croker and Daniel O'Reilly are to succeed Police Justices Morgan and Herman. That these confident gentlemen may prove to be wholly mistaken will be the earnest wish of every man who cares for the good name of the city and desires clean judicial appointments. It can hardly be possible that Mayor Edson will consent to send these two names to the Aldermen. It would be hard to find among all the politicians of the city two men more conspicuously unfit for these places than are Messrs. Croker and O'Reilly.

The disagreement of the jury in the case of Poole, who is charged with the murder of a supposed informer in 1882, is additional proof, if any is needed, that trials of this kind in Dublin are prosecutions, but not persecutions. The charge of the judge was heavily against the prisoner; but the facts which he commented upon as being most significant were only supported by the testimony of the informer Lammie. This the jurors apparently would not accept, and accordingly no verdict could be reached. If it is not proof that the jury was not packed by the English authorities, then it indicates that it was tampered with by Poole's friends. The irreconcilable will probably deny both these theories; but such a denial knocks all ground of complaint from under their feet.

The proceedings recently begun against the executrix and trustees of the estate of Mr. Henry F. Durant, the well-known Boston lawyer, have an ugly look. The woman who now claims to be the widow of Mr. Durant admits that she was once sent to the House of Correction in South Boston, having been convicted of stealing. Her career, both before and after prison experience and since, is shown by her own story to have been erratic in an extraordinary degree. In view of these facts, it seems remarkable that reputable lawyers should have been willing to touch the case. It is proper to

say, however, that, so far as can be learned, none of the woman's legal advisers knew that she offered, some time ago, to compromise her claims against the estate, and to keep quiet if she were paid well for doing so.

The enrollment of Republican voters in the Assembly District organizations yesterday was not so heavy as we hoped it would be. Probably many men who intended to place their names on the list waited, as usual, for a more convenient season; possibly, also, some did not know that the opportunity was offered. We urge all such Republicans not to neglect this important duty next week. On Tuesday, November 20, there will be a second chance to join these associations. The third and last falls on November 27.

It would be hard to find an assembly more thoroughly representative of what is best in this country than the one which gathered in the Academy of Music last night to honor the memory of Martin Luther. It was a magnificent tribute from Protestantism to the work of the great Reformer. The Hon. John Jay presided and spoke, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston. The substance of what was said will be found elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE. Dr. Taylor dwelt particularly on the religious aspect of Luther's work, and Dr. Brooks discussed his personality. Does any one want a better argument than this great meeting affords to show that Protestantism is not a failure?

The experts who have been trying to find out the causes of the collapse of part of the new Capitol in Madison, Wis., have made a report which will do much to strengthen the arguments of insurance men and others against the use of much iron in the construction of buildings. They find that some of the columns supporting the roof contained internal flaws which rendered them worthless; but that the flaws could not be discovered until the pillars had fallen. It seems to be the opinion in Madison that this removes all human responsibility for the accident. Possibly it does; but all the same the report makes an unfavorable showing for the firm that chose foundry or mills the iron work was manufactured. Now and then a defective pillar might be turned out; but chance alone would hardly bring a large number of such defective columns under one roof.

## POINTS FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Bad legislation is to blame for many of the evils in the city government. But if the statutes were strictly enforced there would be much less cause of complaint. Perhaps the greatest evil of all is the disposition of department heads to interpret loosely the laws in order to circumvent them. When the head of a department takes such a liberty, the subordinates naturally follow the example. Hence the whole service becomes demoralized.

From disregarding the plain requirements of a statute to stealing the city's money is an easy step. If that step has not been taken by many city employees, who are not now under immediate suspicion, it will be a wonder. It is not the subordinate, however, but the principal, who is most in need of punishment. And it will be no great gain to detect and expose the subordinate, if the cause of the demoralization is not removed. Let the Grand Jury, now investigating the administration of the city government, look to the principals and their methods of enforcing the statutes.

Take an instance from the Public Works Department. The law plainly states that any particular work, job or supply, the several parts of which together involve the expenditure of more than \$1,000, shall be let by public contract to the lowest bidder. It is well known that Commissioner Thompson persistently violates the spirit of this statute, if not its letter. This is done by having several bids made out for a particular job of work or supply, so that each bid shall not exceed \$999. In that way favored contractors are enabled to grow rich out of the Public Works Department, and to contribute large sums toward the election of candidates favorable to Mr. Thompson. Let the Grand Jury read the testimony on this subject taken by the Senate Investigating Committee, whose report Mr. Grady so obligingly suppressed, and then pass upon this important matter, in the light of the law as interpreted by Chief-Justice Davis and District-Attorney McKoon.

It will be well also for the Grand Jury to examine the vouchers in the Finance Department, and see in what way the Commissioner of Public Works expends the \$1,000,000 a year allowed him by a special act of the Legislature for the purpose of increasing the water supply. Many taxpayers would be glad to know whether there is anything wrong in the enormous increase over the estimates made by Allan Campbell in the cost of the Bronx River conduit, and why the completion of the work is so long delayed. Is there a large salary list to profit by the delay? The Grand Jury should also observe the names of persons drawing salaries from the Water Fund who are also the regular recipients of salaries in other departments of the city government, and pass upon the legality and honesty of such transactions.

There is a law which states distinctly that the police force of the city shall not be increased by the Board of Police except so far as the funds appropriated allow. The Board of Estimate refused last year, and the year before, to appropriate money to increase the police force, unless the Board of Police would make a satisfactory report in regard to the work of the patrolmen detailed from the regular force. No report was made, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to make the appropriation for an increase of the force, as requested by the Police Board. But the increase was made in defiance of the Board of Estimate. That is a fair example of the administration of the Police Board. The Grand Jury should take the evidence of ex-Mayor Grace and others on this point. Few of the departments will make any better showing.

## THE CONFIDENT LABOR VOTE.

The returns from the counties upon the convict labor vote are still incomplete, but there is no doubt that the majority of the vote, such as it was, was in favor of abolishing the contract system in the prisons. The majority of 29,000 in this city alone for abolition would be a large one to overcome. The question arises what respect is to be paid to this vote by the incoming Legislature. One Republican paper of considerable influence in the interior takes the ground that the people have spoken, and the Legislature has no choice but to abolish the system.

Is this a sound view? The vote is certainly not binding upon the Legislature in any legal sense, and if it is claimed that it is an expression of the will of the people, the Legislature certainly has the right to test the validity of that claim. The act for submitting the question to the people was merely a part of the stage thunder of politics. It was passed by the Democratic Legislature as a bait to the Labor Reformers. It simply provided that ballots marked respectively “for” and “against” the proposition to abolish convict labor should be received and counted by the election inspectors, and returns made to the Secretary of State. The frequent allusions to the vote as upon the “contract labor

amendment” have given many the impression that the vote was upon an amendment to the Constitution. It was merely an expression of opinion upon an abstract proposition, and the Legislature has at least the right to make up its mind whether the size of the vote as compared with that of the general vote entitles it to be considered as the voice of the people. The fact is that the proposition attracted little attention either in the cities or the country. The Labor Reform quacks alone interested themselves in it in the cities, and it was probably due to their efforts that the Democrats ran out only tickets “for” abolition, as the large vote in the cities seems to show that they did. A part of this vote was due also to the fact that numbers of voters thought they were voting “for” contract labor, when they were really voting “for” abolition. In the country the majorities against it were large, but the total vote was much below the general vote.

If the Legislature should be able to present a plan for employing the convicts which would be an improvement upon that in use now, the people of the State would of course be glad to see it adopted. But to sweep away a system which relieves the taxpayers of the cost of the prisons and yet involves no inhumanity or injustice to the convicts, without substituting another system equally favorable to both, simply because a majority of a partial vote was favorable in the abstract, to a change, would be to put a premium on legislative trickery and popular indifference.

## GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

During the Presidency of General Grant a delegation of colored Republicans from a Southern State once visited Washington to ask the “support” of the Administration. They discussed the condition of affairs with one of the members of the Cabinet, complaining that, although they had a large majority, the white people would not let them vote. “How large is your majority?” asked the Cabinet officer. “About 40,000.” “Do you mean to say that you are 40,000 stronger than the whites, and yet cannot get in your votes?” “Well, sir, you see the white people they have guns.” “And you?” “We did get guns, but the white people took them all away from us.”

This is a good illustration of the chief difficulty the Republican party always had to contend with in its attempts to sustain the freedmen in the exercise of their political rights. They were not used to self-assertion, were easily cowed, too prone to depend upon outside help, running to Washington for assistance when they had 40,000 majority, forgetting that in a free country men are what they make themselves, and that political rights are safe only in the hands of those who will defend them. The Administration tried to help them; but the consequence of importing white politicians to do what they ought to have been taught to do for themselves was disastrous. When the carpet-bag system broke down, the colored Republicans all over the South were instantly suppressed. Their organizations disappeared, their majorities were wiped out, and from that day to this they have been of no more consideration in the greater political contests than if they had no votes. The negro has been entirely eliminated from the calculation of Presidential chances, and the disenfranchising thing about it is that he seems so ready to acquiesce in the injustice.

The colored orators who are denouncing the recent decision of the Supreme Court as “diabolical,” because it has merely defined the constitutional limit between Federal and State authority, would do a service to their race by dropping the agitation for equal privileges at the dinner table long enough to attend to this vastly more important matter of equal privileges at the polls. The law gives black people the same political rights as white people, and the same means of defending their rights, and it is only necessary for them to stand up and take what the law allows. It is childish to cry out, as one of their bishops did the other day, that they are “absolutely unmolested and out-lawed by the Supreme Court,” because that tribunal has decided that it is not the business of Congress to legislate for them in the matter of sleeping-cars and theatre-tickets; and yet to endure without complaint the political subjection to which they have voluntarily bent their necks for seven or eight years. If they were manly and steadfast at the South in asserting the essential rights of citizenship, they would have no occasion to trouble Congress in the minor points of social equality. Men who vote as they please and insist upon having their votes counted need never go begging for civil rights.

## GOVERNMENT AND FORESTS.

Not long ago a United States Grand Jury found indictments against some prominent citizens of Minnesota for conspiracy to rob the Government of valuable pine lands near Duluth. These frauds have been systematically carried on for years, and unless some radical change in our land policy is made the Government timber lands will all be sacrificed and stripped. Under existing laws and usages there seems to be no effective method of arresting this destruction, and no better plan has been proposed than the one which has more than once been suggested in these columns. The Government should at once survey all its land lying in forest, and then sell it to the highest bidder. Now that the census reports have given accurate information as to the limits of our supply of forest products, capitalists stand ready to buy every acre of available timber-land at fair prices. But the lands should be sold at once and not in 1890 or 1900, or the Government timber will all be stolen or burned while Congress delays.

Of course there should be some exceptions to this sweeping rule. The forests in mountain regions where our great rivers head should be held in reserve as reservoirs of moisture to guard against flood and drought, and the degradation of high lands. The condition of the Adirondacks to-day is a case in point to illustrate how the navigation of our waterways can be put in peril. Twenty-five years ago the protection of the Hudson and Ohio would have been an easy task; to-day it is a difficult problem, and every year's delay makes the danger more serious and the remedy more costly. There are thousands of square miles in the West which can be turned into smiling farm-lands if irrigated by the streams flowing through them from the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, but which will remain desert forever if the tree growth is stripped from the heights where these streams have their sources.

This whole question demands broad treatment; and when President Arthur called attention in his Message to the necessity of forest protection, THE TRIBUNE suggested the appointment of a commission to study the subject and recommend some comprehensive policy for the care of the Nation's woodlands. There is no reason why the timber from the permanent forest should not be cut under restrictions and made to yield a revenue sufficient to pay for its protection. But this and other matters of detail could be left to the commission if composed of men whose recognized knowledge would command respect. If any estimate of popular sentiment

can be made from the almost unanimous voice of the press in this matter, the time is ripe for the adoption of conservative measures by the general Government. The appointment of a Forest Commission, and the immediate survey and sale of the Government timber lands where the woods are not needed to preserve the equitable flow of our important rivers, would be a positive step in the right direction and a hopeful beginning of a general forest policy.

## THE YIELD OF CORN.

Assuming that the November report of the Agricultural Bureau is not materially erroneous, the country may count upon an ample supply of corn for all its needs. The average yield per acre is said to be 23.1 bushels, and the acreage was reported in July at 68,300,000 bushels. The acreage, yield and exports for several crop years, meal being included with corn at four bushels to the barrel, have been:

Year.	Acreage.	Yield, bu.	Exports, bu.
1882-83.	68,300,000	23.1	1,773,000,000
1881-82.	65,639,545	16.7	1,025,100,000
1880-81.	64,292,025	19.9	916,000,000
1879-80.	62,317,812	17.7	434,343,000
1878-79.	62,398,889	17.5	461,535,000

As the yield reported by the Bureau was nearly 200,000,000 bushels less for 1879 than the census return, and the acreage 9,000,000 acres less, the census figures are given for that year. The quantity left for home consumption during the last four years has averaged 1,501,000,000 bushels yearly, so that, unless the foreign demand should be larger than it has been since 1881, there would remain a surplus from the present crop in addition to the considerable surplus still remaining from the crop of 1882. It may be said, also, that the wide difference between Census and Bureau returns for 1879 has led to a doubt whether the Bureau reports as to this crop are not apt to fall below the truth. But in any case there is a cheering prospect of cheap meat for the poor.

## ANALOGIES OF HOME RULE.

Lord Lorne has furnished *The Contemporary Review* with some interesting notes on Canadian Home Rule. His reflections point to the general conclusion that the experience of the provinces, like that of the States of the American Union, shows that while local matters may safely be left to provincial assemblies, it is all-important that no section of the country shall be organized in such strength as to be able to frame a policy involving conflict with other sections. He defines Canadian Home Rule as the right of each province in the Confederation to make laws on purely domestic matters. He maintains that the French Canadian race are thoroughly loyal to the Anglo-Saxon Confederation and to the British Empire, and that no question can be raised which will unite any section of the population or of the country against the central Government, whose best policy is to divide the ground under the “several local” authorities and give to them a definite and “limited power.” Apparently he considers the future of the Confederation secure because all race and agrarian questions have been settled by the provinces and the central Government is supreme in all but local legislation.

As an abstract study of Canadian Home Rule Lord Lorne's essay is precise in statement and logical in deduction. He had been asked, however, for a comparative study, which would discuss the subject as bearing on the future Australian Confederation, and especially on the demands of the Irish Nationalists. So far as the Australian States are concerned, his remarks have a practical application. A scheme of confederation in the South Seas similar to that of British America is entirely practicable. There is, indeed, no Australian Quebec with an alien language, race and religion. A central Government on the basis of provincial rights and definite principles of Home Rule will undoubtedly be organized so soon as the provinces can come to an agreement in reference to the tariff policy. Lord Lorne does not make this application, although the analogies are very close, but lays stress upon the difficulty of comparing the circumstances of countries so dissimilar as Ireland and the British dependencies in America. He refers to the vast area of the Canadian provinces and contrasts it with the limited extent of Ireland, overlooking the fact that the population of the two countries is about the same; and finally, he emphasizes the fact that while the provinces are accorded Home Rule in matters of local legislation, no member of the Confederation is allowed to oppose effectively the central Government, which represents the majority of the entire population. This is his reply to Irish Nationalists and to their Canadian sympathizers, who demand for the island a system of self-government analogous to that existing in the Dominion.

Now it is plain that while Australia presents a striking parallel to the Canadian provinces, inasmuch as it comprises various States with provincial Legislatures jealously protecting the principle of Home Rule, Lord Lorne has not selected the right ground for comparison in the case of Ireland. When the Parnellites argue that the island is entitled to as much self-government and Home Rule as the Dominion of Canada enjoys, they do not refer to the provincial Legislatures at Quebec, Halifax or Kingston, but to the central Parliament at Ottawa. They want Home Rule, not in the sense in which each Canadian province has it, but as the British possessions in America taken as one body have it. To use a European illustration, they do not demand the rights exercised by the seventeen provincial diets of German-Austria, but a national Legislature such as Hungary acquired under the compromise of 1867. The Irish Nationalists are no better satisfied with the privilege of representation in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster than the Magyars were with Schmerling's centralized Parliament, to which they refused to send delegates year after year. We are not arguing the abstract question whether this is or is not an equitable demand on the part of the Irish Home Rulers, or whether they have been justified in making use of agrarian controversy, lawlessness and murder in order to keep the political question before the people. Our purpose has simply been to point out the true analogy between Home Rule in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, and that National system of legislation which the Irish party has made the objective point of its campaign.

## THE FAN IN POLITICS.

A correspondent of *The San Francisco Argonaut* has been detecting some attention to the functions of the fan. Noticing that a Spanish girl, with whom he had the honor to be acquainted, held her fan half open while she conversed with him, he made bold to ask her why she did so. She explained: “If I keep it closed it means I hate you; and if I open it, it means I love you.” Pursuing his investigations still further, the correspondent was rewarded by being placed in possession of the leading points of the etiquette of the Spanish fan. He gives them as follows, first premising that “in Spain the etiquette of the fan is a serious matter”: Closed: I hate you. Open: I love you. Half closed: I am indifferent. Putting the fan under the eye: I see you. Putting the fan above the eye: I understand you. Closing the fan from you: Go away. Closing the fan toward you: Come here. Shutting the fan: Stay where you are. Counting the sticks: The hour of appointment. There is nothing very new in the information thus imparted. The world was long ago aware that fans, like flowers, have a language of their

own. Our only purpose in calling attention to *The Argonaut's* article is to suggest to the politicians of the period that if they would impress it it exceedingly useful. We will guarantee that Governor Cleveland wishes that instead of writing that letter to Mr. Kelly he had communicated the Executive wishes touching Grady by flitting a closed fan before the eyes of that unassuming young malefactor of a Senator. If Mr. Cleveland thinks well of our scheme, as unfolded below, he might call a special meeting of the Democratic State Committee, at which the etiquette of the fan in the Democratic politics of this State could be settled. So much of that etiquette as relates to the Democratic machine fan might be to this effect:

Closed: You signify fall to conserve the Machine's “personal comfort and satisfaction.”

Open: The Machine will allow you to be nominated.

Half closed: The Machine don't care which whips the County Democracy or Tammany.

Putting the fan toward you: It is for the Machine to command and conventions to obey.

Putting the fan above the eye: The “rights” of delegates meet away in the Machine's eye.

Closing the fan from you: You (Purcell, for instance) must go.

Closing the fan toward you: You (Maynard, for example) can have the place of honor at the head of the ticket.

Shutting the fan: Looks as if the head of the ticket was laid out colder than the North Pole.

Sitting down on the fan: We have lost the Senate.

Founding the fan with a club: We have lost the Assembly.

Stamping on the fan with both feet and swearing an imprecation: We have destroyed your (meaning G. Cleveland's) Presidential boom.

Perhaps these are all the points of etiquette that it would be necessary to promulgate at the start. Of course others can be added from time to time in case the attempt to introduce the fan into politics succeeds.

The tidal-wave Governors of last year are having a hard time. One of them has just been beaten for re-election, and the other has seen their majority elect and to considerably less than nothing. Still another, Governor Bagole, of Michigan, has just been caught in a surprising case of petty hypocrisy. The “free pass” is an issue in some of the Western States, and a number of party platforms denounce the practice of accepting passes on the part of public officers. The Greenback Convention last year in Michigan, at which Mr. Bagole was present and was nominated for Governor, the nomination being ratified by the Democratic Convention the same day, declared that it would support no candidate who would not pledge himself, if elected, to refuse passes. Mr. Bagole, in his speech to the Greenbackers, said he had never carried a pass in his life, and wanted it made a crime even to offer one to an official. It is now discovered that both before and since his inauguration Governor Bagole has been demanding “little red books” from the railroad companies, and “little red books” from the conductors for himself. “Mr. Bagole,” his first letter, written after his election and before his inauguration, is a strange mixture of imbecility and hypocrisy, really worth quoting. Here it is: “Will you be so kind as to send me one of your little red books. I have a large amount of travelling on my hand just now. I have also a request to make, that you do not issue any free passes to the present members-elect to either house of Representatives. I make this request because the people have demanded it. In consequence of these passes the time occupied by our Legislature is extended at least forty days. I shall recommend this measure in my message. I shall make the same request of other roads in our State.” Apparently the Governor thought he could persuade the railroad company that he was opposed to passes, even while he was demanding them. This is too much, Bagole, Bagole!

Apparently there has been a revival of lawlessness in Ireland. For several weeks there have been frequent collisions in the North between Orangemen and Nationalists, and the Government is now forced to proclaim measures in both camps. In County Cork the “moonlighters” have also resumed operations after prolonged inaction. A farmer has been attacked during the night in his house by ten disguised men, the outrage being reported to be agrarian in its nature. It is to be hoped that some other explanation may be offered for this dastardly assault. There has been a steady improvement during the year in the criminal statistics of the island, agrarian outrages in particular having almost entirely disappeared. The political movement has been gaining influence and power, while the criminal agencies have been falling into disuse. A renewal of outrages will be a most melancholy relapse. The political aims of the Home Rule party command the sympathy of foreigners. The murders, assassinations and outrages committed in the interest of social revolution and of the political movement can only excite feelings of detestation and abhorrence.

There's no use in everlastingly chattering about the “effete” nations of the Old World. “Tisn't so. They're not effete. They have more real vigor in five minutes than we have in a year. Listen to this, for instance, and then say whether a nation that can produce such criticism is “effete.” It is Mr. Oscar Wilde at the annual Convention of the Hogarth Club, talking to Mr. James McNeil Whistler. “Sarah Bernhardt,” says he, “is all moonlight and sunlight combined; exceedingly beautiful; magnificently glorious. Miss Anderson is pure and fearless as a mountain daisy; full of change as a river; tender; frothy; sparkling; brilliant; superb; placid.” Does that sound “effete”? Where are your Oskoshes and Kenosha critics now? “Effete,” forsooth!

The stay-at-home voters gave the Democrats their only crumbs of comfort this year. In Ohio they were 80,000 or more, and they elected Hoodly. In New-York there were 300,000, and they elected Democratic candidates to the State and the Legislature. In New-Jersey there must have been at least 60,000—for with the natural increase in three years a full vote would have been about 208,000, and the vote polled was only about 208,000. The proportion of stay-at-homes there being larger than anywhere else—almost a quarter of the entire vote—they elected a Governor and a majority of the House. In Virginia the proportion of stay-at-home Republicans was larger still, apparently, but how large cannot yet be accurately determined, and they had an excuse in the fear of such causeless massacres as the one at Danville. But the Republicans of the North, who do not live in terror of the failure of those who have not the same freedom. They have no excuse for using Cripple Citizens and electing Democratic candidates, even in what are called “old years.”

## PERSONAL.

Professor Emerson closed his work at Dartmouth College yesterday, and will soon sail for Europe.

Ex-Senator Rollins, of New-Hampshire, has gone to Colorado to visit his son, who owns a large ranch there.

Senator Fair says he doesn't believe there's a man in the world who knows what his opinions are upon political matters.

Ex-Governor Stanford, of California, has ten thousand acres of grape vines under cultivation, and is making additions to his vineyard every year.

General Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, is stopping in Washington for a short visit before returning to his Florida plantation for the winter.

Representative-elect Dorsheimer, of New-York, has rented a fine house in Washington and will probably entertain company on an elaborate scale during the coming season.

Dr. James S. Goodwin, of Portland, Me., who has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, is the only surviving member of Dartmouth's class of 1811, and, with the exception of two members of earlier classes, the oldest living alumnus of that college.

The statement that Representative Carlisle, of Kentucky, is in failing health is contradicted. A gentleman who met him on his return to Washington a few days ago declares that he is evidently in as good health as when he went away at the adjournment of Congress.

own servants, and “lived at home,” and under this arrangement his health has been excellent.

Miss Laura Bridgman returned last week to the Perkins Institute, Boston, which has been her home since childhood. She had been spending the summer with her mother in New-Hampshire, and, busying herself with making mats and lace, she had a pleasant time there, but was glad to return to the institute, where she has resumed her vocation work.

The Teachers' Institute of Lancaster County, Penn., in session this week, has an attractive programme of exercises, among the lecturers being the Rev. Robert Collyer, Dr. Dio Lewis, and Professor Frank Board, of this city. Dr. Edward Brooks, the veteran ex-president of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, and the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, formerly State Superintendent of Education, and more recently United States Minister to Denmark.

It has been decided in England to honor the memory of the late William Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society and Printer to the Queen, by endowing generously a perpetual pension, the successive beneficiaries of which shall be incapacitated printers or printers' widows. Among the members of the committee in charge are the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Granville and Dailouise, Sir John Lubbock, Lord St. Aldrich, Sir John Lubbock, Professor Arthur Cayley, of the Froun-Huzy, Professor Tyndall, and the Rev. W. H. Milman.

Mrs. Lydia Sturtevant McCammon, who died last week in Albany in the last of her ninety-eight years, was probably the oldest inhabitant of that city. She was born in Massachusetts, and belonged to a long-lived family. Her mother died at ninety-seven, her brother was thrown from his carriage and killed at ninety-nine, and her sister is still living in Boston, hale and hearty at ninety-four. She was married and went to Albany to live in